

irresistible advance of the Anglo-French army continues, and the Germans are in full retreat. They are still being pushed back on the left and centre, while the Allies have crossed the Marne between Epernay and Vitry-le-Francois. On the right the enemy also continues his retreating movement and is abandoning the district around Nancy. The Allies have reoccupied Lunéville. The Germans are retreating much more rapidly than they advanced, and are leaving behind them guns, ammunition, supplies and horses.

BIDS FRENCH WIN OR DIE.

"The Generalissimo of the French army has addressed the following order of the day to his troops:

"At the moment when the battle on which our country's salvation depends is being fought it is important to recall to all that this moment is not one in which to look behind. Every effort must be made to attack and push back the enemy. A troop which can no longer advance must at all costs guard the ground conquered and must die on the spot rather than retreat. Under no circumstances can failure be tolerated."

"The loss of a line of communication will probably apply to the German army in a day or two's time," said a well informed personage to me, adding, "When it does apply the German retreat will have become a disaster greater than that of Leipsic."

"Every official report goes to show how sound was General Joffre's plan of leading the invaders further and further away from their base. From the wounded as well as from relatives of soldiers I have time after time heard remarks which showed that just when the French troops were on the point of scoring a success and charging the enemy they were bewildered at receiving orders to retire a number of kilometres under cover of artillery. The reason for all this is now evident."

"Should the battle of the Marne end in a complete victory for the Allies, General Joffre will probably become the national hero. On his suggestion the government has decided to confer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Generals Maunoury and Dubail and the Grand Officers' Cross on General Foch."

"In the mean time the official German news agency is spreading utterly false reports of the Marne battle. The Geneva correspondent of 'Le Temps' sends a message from this source quoting a telegram from the German General Staff, in which the statement is made that, though German detachments were forced to retire before greatly superior numbers between Meaux and Montmirail, they were not pursued, while the detachments fighting near Verdun had progressed."

INVADING ARMIES IN PERIL.

"The Germans are still retreating on their new line of communications. If they go east of the thickly wooded Argonne district they will probably be stopped at Verdun. If they go west of Argonne, and the Belgians, who are now operating in force south of Antwerp, clear Southern Belgium of the invaders, the German army in France will be obliged to communicate with its base through Namur and Liege, and across the Meuse through Luxembourg. There will then be danger of inextricable disorder, as the German army from Belgium and the German army from the Oise Valley will be obliged to converge on the same area, and maybe will be obliged to pass through the 'neck of the bottle' in the north of France while being attacked from all sides. Their rapid retreat shows that the Germans were unable to bring up reserves in sufficient numbers. All this is borne out by yesterday's communique referring to the general retreat between the Oise and the Marne and Argonne."

VICTORY CONFIRMED, SAYS JOFFRE.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13.—The Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, to-day communicated to the Cabinet the following telegram, which he received from General Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces:

"Our victory is confirmed as more and more complete. Everywhere the enemy is in retreat. Everywhere the Germans are abandoning prisoners, wounded and munitions of war."

"After heroic efforts on the part of our troops during this formidable struggle, which lasted from the 5th to the 12th of September, all our arms are flushed by success and executing a pursuit unexampled for its extent."

"On our left we have crossed the Aisne below Soissons, thus gaining 100 kilometres (about 65 miles) in six days fighting."

"Our armies of the centre are already north of Marne, while those of Lorraine and the Vosges are arriving on the frontier."

"The morale, endurance and ardor of our troops and those of our allies are admirable. The pursuit will be continued with all our energy. The government of the republic may well be proud of the army which it has equipped."

(Signed) JOFFRE.

If the German armies are still in a condition to offer resistance they will, in the opinion of well informed experts, do so along the line extending from Peronne through Saint-Quentin and Mezieres to Ardennes. The only army not falling back is that of Crown Prince Frederick William, south of the forest of Argonne."

It is probable, according to the experts, that the Crown Prince has been unable to find a safe line of retreat. The Argonne district is a difficult mountainous region without roads, and the Crown Prince would be compelled either to move northeast or northwest."

In the first case, it is declared, he would be attacked from Verdun, while the second would throw him with the Duke of Wurtemberg's army, which would involve both armies in confusion. The experts therefore are of the opinion that it is most probable that the Crown Prince, if he is forced to retire, will attempt to break through eastward between Verdun and Souilly."

That the Germans attached great importance to the battle of the Marne is shown by Lieutenant General Von Weissenbach's order, found at Vitry-le-Francois, dated September 9, and ending with the phrase, "Everything depends on to-morrow's result." The generally accepted view is that the Germans will not pass east of the Forest of Argonne, but will make their next stand either in northeastern France or southern Belgium. This is borne out by a telegram from Arras stating that the Germans who were occupying Lille, Arras, Valenciennes and Douai have left and gone in an easterly direction."

CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY IN ACTION.

London, Sept. 13.—An exchange telegraph dispatch from Rome says that it is officially announced in Berlin that the army of the German Crown Prince Frederick William has captured a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and "it is now beginning an attack with the heaviest artillery pieces on the forts south of Verdun."

The capture by the Germans of a fortified position southwest of Verdun was reported in news dispatches on Saturday. In the Paris dispatch above it will be noted that the bombardment of forts south of Verdun is reported from a German source, while from a French source comes the report that a 'sortie' from Verdun resulted in the loss to the Germans of a supply train."

Rotterdam, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says it is thought there that the German troops after the hard driving which they underwent last week have been given a rest, it being known that the French resistance along the Verdun line will be desperate. It is believed that a single breach in the Verdun, Toul and Epinal line of fortresses and secondary forts would lead to another long advance."

This is looked upon as the last great defensive campaign of France which could be supported by permanent military works. If forced back the Allies would be obliged to stand ground in the open, when, it is thought, progress in the campaign in France would be rapid."

EMBASSIES HEAR OF VICTORY.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 13.—Confirmation of the reported rout of the German forces is contained in the following dispatch received by the French Embassy from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux to-day:

"There has been a general withdrawal of German forces that are being vigorously pursued. Their retreat was precipitate, especially at Montmirail, Fromentieres, Termaize and Revigny, with the abandonment of much artillery."

The Germans suffered from a lack of food and ammunition. Their horses were exhausted. The 9th German Cavalry division remained four days without distribution of food."

"At our left wing, on September 11, the German front occupied a

Belgium Must Enter Empire German General Declares

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Copenhagen, Sept. 13.—According to the "Lokalsender," General von Oesterly, a friend of the Kaiser, declares: "Belgium must become a part of the German Empire because her excellent harbors are wanted to hold a knife under the nose of perfidious and cowardly England. Holland also may be persuaded to enter the German union by offering her great advantages."

"Sea rule," says the general, "will then be established over the infamous nation of shopkeepers. Our future lies on the sea."

STUDENT HOSTAGES TO BE EXCHANGED

London, Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the Central News Agency from Lucerne, Switzerland, says that an exchange of French and German students who had been taken as hostages will take place at the American Legation in Bern next Friday.

Line from Soissons, Braines, Fismes and Rheims.

"At the centre and at our right wing the Germans have evacuated Vitry and the River Staulx, up to Pargny."

"In the Argonne, the German army was repulsed, retreating toward the north, through the forest of Selonne."

"In Lorraine we have progressed slightly. St. Die has been evacuated by the sixth army."

"The Belgians are vigorously attacking the German troops that are investing Antwerp."

Military operations of the allied forces against Germany since September 6 are described in a cablegram from the British War Office, dated September 12, given out at the British Embassy this evening:

The following is the official communique of the British War Office: "Summary of operations of British and French armies during the last four days: On September 6 the southward advance of the German right reached its extreme points, Coulommiers and Provins. The movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the River Ourcq. The southward movement of the enemy left his right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Criel and Senlis in the Compiègne region through which his advance had been pushed. The Allies attacked this exposed wing in flank and front."

"On the 8th the covering force was assailed by a French army based upon the Paris defences and brought to action on the line between Nanterre, Houdouin and Meaux. The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked in front by the British army which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris, and by the French corps advancing alongside of it on the line between Creil, Coulommiers and Sezanne. The combined operations have up to the present been completely successful."

PRESSURE TOO STRONG FOR GERMANS.

"The German outer flank was forced back as far as the Ourcq. There it made a strong defence and executed several vigorous counter-attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance. The main body of the enemy's right vainly endeavored to defend the line of the Grand Morin River, and then that of the Petit Morin. Pressed back over both of these rivers and threatened on its right owing to the defeat of the covering forces by the Allied left, the German right then retreated over the Marne."

"On September 10 the British army with a portion of the French forces on its left, crossed the river below Chateau-Thierry, a movement which obliged the enemy's forces west of the Ourcq, already assailed by French corps forming the extreme left of the Allies, to give way and retreat northeastward in the direction of Soissons. Since the 10th the whole of the German right wing has fallen back in considerable disorder, closely followed by French and British troops."

"Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the 10th and 11th, and the enemy is reported to be continuing retirement rapidly over the Aisne, evacuating the Soissons region. The British cavalry is reported to-day to be at Fismes, not far from Rheims, while the Germans had been driven back and thrown into disorder."

"French armies further east are strongly engaged with the German centre, which has pushed forward as far as Vitry."

"Between the 8th and 10th our Allies were unable to make much impression west of Vitry. On the 11th, however, this portion of the German army began to give way, and eventually abandoned Vitry, where the enemy's line of battle was forming a salient under impulse of French troops between upper Marne and Meuse. French troops are following up the enemy and driving a portion of his forces northward toward the Argonne forest."

"The third French army reports to-day that it has captured the entire artillery of a hostile army corps—about one hundred and sixty guns. The enemy is thus in retreat along the whole line west of Meuse, and has suffered gravely in morale, besides encountering heavy losses in personnel and material."

RETREAT OF GERMANS POINTS TO LUXEMBURG

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Sept. 13.—The German retreat is general, although naturally more marked at some points than at others. According to unofficial but reliable information Soissons was entered by French at 6 p. m. yesterday. Amiens has been abandoned, and we may now hope for a resumption of the Boulogne or Calais boat services."

East of Soissons the Germans are following north to effect a junction with the German eastern wing, which remains to the south of the Argonne forest, and then to fall back into Luxembourg. They have not attempted to defend the line of the Marne, southeast of Rheims."

Around Vitry-le-Francois some of the most desperate fighting has taken place. It has been less heard of than has the fighting on the left wing because it is further from Paris. The French crossed the Marne yesterday, between Epernay and Châlons, and thence southward to Vitry and twenty miles northeast of the latter place. The little town of Revigny has been retaken."

Best of all, perhaps, is the news of the German abandonment of the Nancy region, and the French reoccupation of Lunéville, to which it is added this afternoon that beyond Lunéville and Saint Die a number of points have been recovered on the Alsatian frontier, including Pont-a-Mousson, Nomeny, Baccarat and Raon-le-Tape. It is over a fortnight since Lunéville was occupied and considerable anxiety was felt for the Nancy forces. When the Kaiser went to the battlefield before Nancy the other day it may be presumed he still entertained certain expectations now destined to remain unfulfilled."

"No Safety in Europe Till Peace Is Signed in Berlin"

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 14.—An editorial in to-day's "Times" contains the following:

"Though the Germans have been soundly defeated in a fair, upstanding fight, they will assuredly pull their men together and make fresh stands, as the British did in the retreat from Mons. The Allies have succeeded beyond their fondest hopes, but it may take many such victories to break the armed might of Germany. We may rejoice at last, but let us do so in full consciousness of the difficulty of the task which still lies ahead. The end will be a long way off, for there will never again be any safety in Europe until peace is signed in the very heart of Berlin."

"The Daily Telegraph" says:

"The monstrous myth of the unconquerable German fighting machine has been destroyed where it was born, upon the battlefields of France. Never, never more shall the shadow of the Prussian sword strike terror into the lands over which it is extended. Long as the war may last, fiercely and hard as Germany may strike at her foes in the fighting that is before us, the magic of her name has perished on the banks of the Marne. The last week has been one of fearful retribution for the makers of the wickedest war in modern history. The week now opening bids fair to see punishment yet more terrible light on the battered head of German militarism."



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26 inch Flat Top Desks	60.00	65.00
28 inch Flat Top Desks	65.00	70.00
30 inch Flat Top Desks	70.00	75.00
32 inch Flat Top Desks	75.00	80.00
34 inch Flat Top Desks	80.00	85.00
36 inch Flat Top Desks	85.00	90.00
38 inch Flat Top Desks	90.00	95.00
40 inch Flat Top Desks	95.00	100.00
42 inch Flat Top Desks	100.00	105.00
44 inch Flat Top Desks	105.00	110.00
46 inch Flat Top Desks	110.00	115.00
48 inch Flat Top Desks	115.00	120.00
50 inch Flat Top Desks	120.00	125.00
52 inch Flat Top Desks	125.00	130.00
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RUSSIANS DRIVE BACK THEIR FOE IN POLAND

More Than 1,000,000 Austrians and Germans, with 2,500 Guns, Defeated in Long Campaign.

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—The following statement issued by the Russian headquarters staff describes the Russian operations culminating in the victories at Krasnik and Tomaszoff, Russian Poland:

"The Austrian and German forces exceeded 1,000,000 men, with 2,500 guns—that is, over forty divisions of infantry and eleven divisions of cavalry, reinforced by several German divisions."

"The main body of the enemy, numbering 600,000 men, moved toward Zavidhvar and Tomaszoff, advancing on Lublin and Chelm (Russian Poland). Its right wing was covered by the Lemberg (capital of Galicia) army, numbering 200 battalions. Its left wing was covered by several Austro-German divisions around Radom (Russian Poland)."

"On August 25 the Austrian armies began a determined advance to counteract the blow which was threatening Eastern Prussia. The deployment of Russian troops over a front of several hundred verstas (a verst is approximately two-thirds of a mile) had not yet been completed. We could, therefore, only face the Austrians in the north with a greatly inferior force. The first attacks of the enemy were directed against Krasnik, but the centre of the Austrian efforts very soon was removed to Tomaszoff, a district into which their reinforcements began to pour."

"On September 3, when the fall of Lemberg was imminent, the Austrian advance reached a culminating point. On its frontal line the enemy extended from Opole (on the east bank of the Vistula, about midway between Radom and Lublin), to Byelave, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik and enveloping Krasnostav (thirty-four miles south of Lublin), Zamose, and Grabosof near Josefow (on the east bank of the Vistula a short distance south of Opole)."

"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula, over which troops from Radom crossed on their way to the battlefield, while awaiting the result of General Ruzsky's operations. Our plan was based on the rapid reinforcement of our right wing. The Russian railway carried out this task very successfully. Our troops in the Chelm district, which were insufficient and too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed, did not receive reinforcements, for the advance of the Austrians even to Chelm itself could eventually only increase the consequences of their defeat in the event of the ultimate success of our wings."

"In spite of their numerical inadequacy, our troops in the centre did not confine themselves to defence. They delivered a counter attack, obtaining considerable success near Lachy, where for six days they did nothing but repeat continual attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4 were they moved a little to the rear in accordance with orders received. This manoeuvre obtained a more enveloping disposition for our forces."

"The success of General Ruzsky and General Brusiloff enabled us to make a general offensive movement and the enemy's centre was beaten at Sukhodolye. As a result of a rapid movement among the Austrian troops at Krasnik these were attacked by General Ruzsky from the southwest on September 6, and were forced to accept battle on three fronts. We repelled counter attacks of the Krasnik troops and we carried by impetuous assault the enemy's position on the front at Opole, Toubourine and extending over a distance of sixty verstas, on September 9. They fled, abandoning their arms."

"They continued vigorously to attack our left wing in order to win success in the direction of Lemberg. However, about September 12 we also resumed the offensive on this side, and now the battle of Galicia, which has lasted several days, is drawing to an end. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

END OF GERMAN ARMY IN BRUSSELS PREDICTED

Invaders Being Forced Back Toward Frontier and in Few Days King Albert Expects To Be in Possession of Brussels Again.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 14.—The Ghent correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphs:

"To-night (Saturday) in an evening paper I find a statement that the German army in Belgium has been cut in two at Cortenberg, between Brussels and Louvain, by the Belgian army."

"Belgium is on the move, and the great army of the Kaiser, of which I wrote that it was nearly in the air, is in a danger that looks like the end. Blood will flow—torrents of it—for you cannot finish an army like that with a tap on the nose, but the end, of which every one in England has been confident since the beginning, begins to come into sight if the retreat can only be kept going. If it can be kept going till the Mons-Condé district and the Belgian frontier again is reached, then everything will be ready. Belgium by then will be wiped almost clear of the Germans. King Albert, I was told to-day by an officer, said yesterday: 'I would like to go back to Brussels; that is enough.'"

"The Belgian army is going back to Brussels, maybe, in three days or four. The attack is being made, both east and west, and by this morning the whole country north of a line from Brussels to Louvain and Diest has been cleared up and the battle at Cortenberg severed most of the northerly German line on the east of Brussels. On the northwest Termonde again is held by the Belgians."

"Alost is threatened and may be evacuated, as Ninone, further to the south, has been. Between Alost and Oudenarde another battle has been raging, and the Germans are reported to have turned south. If that is so, their most northerly line of advance and retreat on the west side of Brussels also has been cut. It is the beginning of the end, if the Belgian army will stiffen its back and the French and English army is able to press hard on the far flung front."

Belgians Prevent Germans Reinforcing Armies in France

London, Sept. 14.—After four days' fierce fighting, says an Antwerp dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, the Belgian field army which made a sortie from Antwerp has returned to the protection of the Antwerp fortifications.

Two German army corps and 15,000 sailors and men belonging to the Landsturm took part in the fighting against the Belgians in these operations. It is said that the Belgians have been completely successful and have accomplished their desired object in preventing the German force of occupation from sending reinforcements to aid the German armies in France.

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AUSTRIA AT MERCY OF ENTENTE POWERS

Crushing Defeat of Her Forces in the East by the Russians Regarded as Leaving Her Helpless Before Her Enemies.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 13.—The Petrograd Italian frontier and the shores of the Adriatic, Serbia is keenly following the progress of the fight. She has taken full advantage of her opportunity, and is advancing along the left bank of the Save. The Russian light horse, within ten days in the rich plains of Hungary for a joint march on Budapest.

"This, however, is rather in the nature of a raid for political and military purposes, pure and simple. The military problem must be settled by the armies operating on the front from the Carpathians to the Balkan shores."

"For this grand movement preparations in accordance with the strategic scheme of the Grand Duke have been neglected, even during the colonial conflict on the Austrian front. The first step toward its consummation is now being attained. The Russian flank rests secure."

"The key of the whole situation is the rout of the Austrian army and retirement in haste of the line was the line from Krawarska and Gledok to the Dniester, to which the Austrians moved up large reinforcements including some German troops."

"General Ruzsky, with his victorious army from before Lemberg, successfully attacked, in concert, with the right and centre of the Russian army, the Austrian army and Tomaszoff from the Buvararka and Tomaszoff front."

"The Austrian army, which was rallied on three sides, fled in utter rout. The Grodek-Dniester Austrian line, however, still continued to pursue the Russian left. It was not until yesterday that the Russians took the offensive and swept away the last stand of Austria's last forces."

BIG GERMAN LOSS IN CAVALRY HORSES

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Sept. 14.—It is reported of good authority here, "The Daily Express," that in yesterday's fighting the British captured seventeen German cavalry horses, besides several guns of small calibre. The German losses in cavalry horses have been appalling. German cavalry officers, who completed at Olympia a few years ago and made a prisoner, estimates that the wastage in cavalry horses, especially in the Belgian campaign, amounts to about two-thirds of the total strength of the German cavalry."

"It will be a matter of how the varying fortunes of days and weeks fit into the strategic plan of the Allies."

"Now that Austria has put her last resources into the field and withdrawn from all sides; now that Hungary is destitute of trained troops and that divisions have been recalled from the

British Dragoon Rides Alone Into Midst of German Troop

London, Sept. 13.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says that a British soldier of the 6th Dragoons, suffering from bullet wounds in the hip, told of a grim incident at Compiègne. The night before the battle the dragoon's squadron was on outpost duty. Some firing had been heard, and he rode ahead of his squadron to find out what was happening. In the belief that French cavalry were engaged with the Germans close at hand,

the dragoon cantered along the moonlit road, until suddenly, in the shadow of trees, he found himself in the midst of a group of horsemen—Germans. He had a carbine around the neck of his horse and fired point blank into the breast of a German trooper, who fell from his horse. The dragoon then came clattering up and cut the German detachment—about thirty strong—to pieces."

British cavalrymen in the hospital

FREED OF GERMANS, TOWNS GET TRAINS

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Northern Railways are about to resume train service to places previously occupied by the Germans on the northern lines. Trains which are being sent to Pierrefitte, Pontoise and Argenteuil will soon be run as far as Chantilly, Crépy and Dammarville. On the eastern lines train service is normal.

SO. AFRICAN UNION EXPRESSES LOYALTY

Cape Town, Sept. 13.—The Senate and Assembly of the Union of South Africa have adopted an address to King George, in which they state: "While deeply deploring the outbreak of the war, his are convinced that participation therein was forced upon the empire, and we respectfully desire to be allowed to express our approval of the action taken in defence of the principles of liberty and justice and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

BERLIN LIST SHOWS HIGH DEATH RATE

Rotterdam, Sept. 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the total number of deaths in the German army during the twenty-first casualty list has just been published. It shows 6,535 dead, 8,391 seriously wounded, 4,542 slightly wounded. The number of officers killed and wounded was extremely high. The ratio of the wounded to the dead was about two to one, which is also extreme, the usual rate being one to one. It is not known to what the list extends.

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